

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARMON IS HIS NAME

Cleveland Picks a Cincinnati Railroad Lawyer for Attorney General.

OLNEY TAKES GRESHAM'S PLACE

Several Declined To Accept the Position of Counsel to Uncle Sam.

THE NEW MAN IS CAMPBELL'S FRIEND

Ohio's Ex-Governor, Senator Brice and Secretary Carlisle Helped to Land Him in the Cabinet.

Washington, June 7.—The president sprung a big surprise late this afternoon when he announced the appointment of Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati, as attorney general. The transfer of Attorney General Olney to the state department has been a foregone conclusion for several days, but Harmon's name had not even been mentioned in the gossip. Mr. Cleveland offered the portfolio of justice to several eminent lawyers, notably to James C. Carter, of New York, who acted as government counsel at the Behring sea arbitration, and who helped in the defense of the income tax cases for the government, but they promptly declined with thanks.

Harmon's name was brought forward by ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and was backed by ex-Governor Hoadley, whose partner Harmon is, Senator Brice and others. Secretary Carlisle, who knows Harmon well, also supported him. After the cabinet meeting, today the president wired Mr. Harmon a final tender of the portfolio, and as soon as he received a favorable reply, announced both appointments. Harmon has been an active democrat in Ohio for many years, but has never held political office before, save to be judge of the court of common pleas. He has been on the side of good government in Cincinnati, and was one of Campbell's warmest supporters during the latter's fight with the "ring" there several years ago. He was also one of Campbell's attorneys when Foraker tried to convince the people of Ohio that Campbell, Sherman, Butterworth and other leading men of both parties were in the famous ballot box scheme. He is one of the ablest lawyers in southern Ohio. He is a corporation attorney, being now attorney for the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, and is in accord with the administration on the financial issue.

Who He Is.

Cincinnati, June 7.—Judge Judson Harmon is the senior member of the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Headley, who probably have the most lucrative law practice in Cincinnati. He is one of the "young men" of the city, though forty-nine years of age. He is about six feet three inches in height, athletic in appearance, and well preserved, though his hair is slightly tinged with gray. In any assembly he would be at once the center of interest. He is an able, broad and learned man, whose appointment is taken by all as a compliment to the state and bar, as well as being a fit recognition of the worth of one of the soundest lawyers in the state. Personally, Judge Harmon is a charming man. Democratic to the core, he has never had the slightest patience with anything or anybody in the smallest degree tainted with "foppery."

Judge Harmon comes of old New York stock, and members of his branch still live in and around Jefferson county in that state. Others more remote live at Suffield, Conn. The father of the new attorney general, the Rev. B. F. Harmon, moved to Ohio in the early '40s. Judge Harmon was born in this (Hamilton) county February 3, 1836. He attended the schools of this county, then went to Denison university, a Baptist school, at Granville, O. In 1855 he was graduated from there, and three years later was graduated from the Cincinnati law school. He then formed a partnership with R. T. Durrell and practiced law till 1856, when he was elected judge of the common pleas court. He served on the bench for four months, when he was unseated by a vote of Judge Cox by the Ohio supreme court, which contest was made. He returned to his practice, forming a partnership with Judge S. N. Maxwell. In 1858 he was elected a judge of the superior court of Cincinnati, and in 1858 was re-elected. In March, 1888, he resigned, and with ex-Governor Hoadley and Judge Edgar M. Johnson went to New York and formed the firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Headley, as successors to Hoadley, Johnson & Colston.

In June, 1870, he was married to Miss Olive Scobey, daughter of Dr. W. H. Scobey, of Hamilton county. He has two children.

NEARLY ALL ONE WAY.

Governors of Southern and Western States on the Financial Question.

New York, June 8.—The Mercury this morning prints the responses of the following western and southern governors, to these questions put to them:

1. Do you favor the free coinage of silver by the United States, independent of the action of any other nation?

2. Is there a strong probability that the democrats of your state will vote to put a free coinage plank in their national platform?

3. What is the feeling among the republicans of your state as to this question?

Governor McConnell, of Idaho, republican, is in favor of independent action and in favor of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, as to the first question. In response to the second he says that he has not access to the inner councils of the democrats of the state, but, in his opinion, if those who go to their convention as representatives of that party do not advocate such a plank they will misrepresent their constituents. In response to query 3 he says that the feeling among the republicans on the silver question is the same as among the democrats.

Governor Jones, silver, of Nevada, to query 1, "I do most emphatically." To query 2, "Without doubt, as they have incorporated such a plank in their previous declarations and instructions." To query 3, "In favor of bimetallism, but more conservative than the democrats on that issue. Both of the old parties in this state are at present hopelessly in the minority. The 'silver party' is the party in power here and on the issue of finance is uncompromising on the silver issue."

Governor Lord, republican, of Oregon—I am not in favor of free and independent silver coinage. I think the democrats of

Oregon will vote for a free coinage plank at the democratic national convention. The republicans of Oregon are undecided on the question.

Governor Holcomb, populist, of Nebraska—I favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present ratio, independent of the action of any other nation. I think the democrats of this state will vote to put a free coinage plank in their national platform. The republicans of this state are decidedly mixed on the silver question.

Governor Stone, democrat, of Mississippi—I do not favor the free and independent coinage of silver, except as provided by the national democratic platform of 1892. The democrats of Mississippi would vote for a free coinage plank in the national convention if they were held now, but I don't believe they will in 1896. As to the republicans, we have few in this state with views on this or any other question, but most of that few are opposed to the 16 to 1 free coinage. The populists all favor it.

Governor Stone, democrat, of Missouri—I am in favor of free and independent silver coinage. There is no doubt that the Missouri delegation in the democratic national convention will vote for a plank expressing the demand of our democratic masses for such coinage. The republicans of Missouri stand about half and half.

Governor Matthews, democrat, of Indiana, believes in the United States taking the initiative to bring about a speedy agreement or refusal between the commercial nations on the coinage of silver and its ratio, or failing in this, he favors the independent coinage by the United States of the silver product of this country, excluding foreign bullion. As to the second query Governor Matthews is unable to predict what the democrats of Indiana will urge as the financial plank in the national platform, but believes that it will be for true, honest and just bimetallism, and certainly not for the single gold standard. As to the third question, he says that, while many of the republicans are undoubtedly for the single standard, yet the majority will favor the coinage of silver upon some basis or other.

Governor Attock, democrat, Illinois—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. There is a strong feeling among the republicans of this state in favor of free silver.

Governor Carr, democrat, North Carolina—I do most emphatically. 2. There is. 3. There is. The leaders of the republican party in this state claim to be for the free coinage of silver.

Governor Evans, democrat, South Carolina—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. Unanimously in favor of free coinage of silver independent of the action of other nations.

Governor Thompson, democrat, New Mexico—I am in favor of free coinage of silver by the United States at the ratio of 16 to 1. The delegates to the democratic national convention from this territory will put a free coinage plank in the platform. 3. The feelings of the republicans of this territory are in accord with those of the democrats upon this subject.

Governor Richards, republican, of Wyoming—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. In my judgment, a majority of the republicans of this state are in favor of free coinage.

ALL ARE DEMOCRATS ON SILVER.

Populists and Republicans at a Meeting Presided Over by a Democrat.

Raleigh, N. C., June 7.—(Special)—There was a remarkably interesting mass meeting of citizens here tonight in the interest of the bimetallic conference at Memphis, the special features being the coming together of prominent democrats and republicans on the silver platform. M. T. Leach, democrat, presided, and Hal Ayer, editor of Senator Marion Butler's populist organ, was secretary. Resolutions demanding the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 were presented by Ed Chambers Smith, ex-state chairman of the democratic party. They were seconded by Ayer, Otto Wilson, ex-state chairman of the populist party; B. C. Beckwith, ex-secretary of the democratic state committee; Secretary of State Coke and others, and were adopted unanimously. Chairman Leach was authorized to appoint fifteen delegates to the bimetallic conference at Memphis. One of the speakers declared he would never again vote for any candidate for president from New England or New York, unless he favored free silver.

BRICE IS PULLING FOR GOLD.

But the Democrats of Ohio Are for the Free Coinage of Silver.

Columbus, O., June 7.—Allen W. Thurman, chairman, and William A. Taylor, secretary of the democratic state executive committee, have issued a statement in which they say that Senator Carl S. Brice approves controls the chairman of the state central committee and will not permit a call for a state convention, adding:

"The reason for this is perfectly apparent. Senator Brice, realizing that he is not in harmony with the great majority of the democratic party of Ohio upon the money question, wants time in which he can by political manipulation and machine control, if possible, the declaration the democracy of the state will make upon this issue in the convention. He seems to be afraid to let the democrats of the state meet when they desire and express their independent views.

Governor Altgeld favors the appropriation, and will immediately appoint the commission which will let the contract for the building which is to be used as Illinois' headquarters on the exposition grounds.

ILLINOIS IS COMING

By a Large Majority the House Passes an Appropriation Bill.

THE STATE IS TO SPEND \$15,000

Colonel Merriam Leads the Fight in Favor of the Measure.

A NEGRO MEMBER SPEAKS AGAINST IT

His Opposition Do-It Not Do Any Harm Governor Altgeld Will Appoint a Commission at Once.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—(Special)—The house, by a vote of 79 to 18, today passed the senate bill appropriating \$15,000 to provide for the representation of the state of Illinois at the Cotton States and International exposition. The bill as passed failed to secure the two-thirds vote necessary to pass it with the emergency clause, and on a reconsideration an amendment was adopted striking out the emergency clause. The senate will promptly concur in this amendment and the measure will go to the governor early next week.

It is certain to approve it, as he has favored the appropriation from the start. The failure of the bill to pass with the emergency clause really makes very little difference. In the meantime the governor will organize the committee and the contract will be let for the building which is to be used as Illinois' headquarters on the exposition grounds. The bill provides for the appointment of three commissioners and a secretary. Of the money appropriated \$10,000 will be used in the construction, furnishing and maintenance of a state building at Atlanta and the other \$5,000 will be devoted to paying the expenses of the commissioners and the salary of the secretary. It is thought that the governor will appoint a woman as one of the commissioners.

The representation of Illinois at the Cotton States and International exposition will be directed to The Times-Herald, of Chicago. That paper was the first large paper outside of Atlanta to take an interest in the exposition and bring it before the public. The Times-Herald has advocated almost daily state representation at Atlanta.

QUOTE A LIVELY DEBATE.

Colonel Merriam, a Distinguished Veteran, Leads the Fight.

Springfield, Ill., June 7.—A bill appropriating \$15,000 to enable the state of Illinois to participate in the Atlanta exposition passed today by a vote of 79 ayes to 18 nays. The bill, which was introduced in the senate by Henry Evans, a republican, of Kane county, passed that body some time ago, but when it went to the house the appropriations committee made an unfavorable report on it.

Colonel Jonathan Merriam, of Tazewell county, a distinguished federal soldier, took up the fight for the bill, and through his efforts it was advanced in the calendar. Today he called it up again, and it was read a third time and placed on its passage. The debate which followed was a stirring one.

John C. Buckner, a colored representative from Chicago, took the floor against the measure and made an attack on the bill. He said the members of his race could not attend the exposition and had not been treated as citizens of a great state. With bitterness he spoke of the lynching of colored men in the south, and declared his hostility to any measure that would benefit the south until colored men were allowed their rights in the southern states. He declared that at some of the buildings erected at the New Orleans fair by southern states the blackest Hottentot was welcome, while colored citizens were denied admittance.

Colonel Merriam, in defending the bill, said:

"I am informed that 25,000 old soldiers have already signified their purpose to visit the Atlanta exposition. They are survivors of the legions who bore the flag through storms of shot and shell as they fought their bloody way under the leadership of Sherman and Logan at Resaca and up the heights of Kennesaw until their victorious banners waved over Atlanta and thence took their way to the sea. Now, after thirty years of peace, with fraternal feelings restored, they want to meet again under the flag as it floats over that historic city, and greet with friendly clasp the brave men who fought with equal devotion for the lost cause, and thus demonstrate anew that 'peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.'

Colonel Bryan, of DuPage, called Buckner's attention to the fact that the colored people had been recognized in the Atlanta exposition, stating that they would have one of the main buildings, and as a republican he deplored the attempt to excite any feeling against the south. Other speeches in the same vein were made.

Governor Altgeld favors the appropriation, and will immediately appoint the commission which will let the contract for the building which is to be used as Illinois' headquarters on the exposition grounds.

HERBERT AND THE GADETS.

The Secretary of the Navy Has a Busy Day at Annapolis.

Annapolis, Md., June 7.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert was in evidence yesterday at the naval academy. He reviewed the cadet drill, saw an excellent exhibition of athletic exercises in the gymnasium, enjoyed a sail down the Chesapeake on the Dumbarton, and our presentation speeches to as many cadets, and responded to a toast to-night at the annual banquet of the naval academy graduates' association.

The commencement exercises began with an artillery drill under direction of Lieutenant J. H. Glennon. The battalion was made up of eight companies of twenty men each. A number of evolutions were creditably gone through.

Swordmaster J. B. Corbesier conducted the athletic exercises in the gymnasium that called forth salvo of applause. A gold medal was presented to Cadet Norton, of Missouri, for the best essay on the "Principles of the American Revolution." The medal was awarded by the general society of Marion, commissioners of agriculture.

Cadet R. Z. Johnson, of North Carolina, was given a gold medal for the highest av-

erage at great gun practice. This is the fifth medal Cadet Johnston has received for proficiency.

Cadet A. T. Chester, son of Captain G. M. Chester, United States navy, received a silver medal, and Cadet J. D. Sayers, of Texas, a bronze medal, respectively, for second and third highest average at gun practice. Secretary Herbert addressed a few well-chosen words to each of the recipients.

In the afternoon Secretary Herbert, the board of visitors and other guests were entertained on the Dolphin.

The Naval Academy Graduates' Association held their tenth annual meeting this afternoon, and transacted routine business. In the evening the tenth annual banquet was held in the boathouse. Captain John Wilkes, '47, of Charlotte, N. C., the oldest living graduate of the academy, presided.

BEGINNING OF THE ARGUMENT

In the South Carolina Registration Case.

Richmond, Va., June 7.—Argument in the South Carolina registration case was begun in the United States circuit court of appeals today before Chief Justice Fuller. Judge Hughes and Seymour.

Attorney General Barber opened for the state of South Carolina. The trend of his opening remarks was that the federal courts had no jurisdiction in the premises. He said it was set forth by Judge Goff that the petitioner was a colored man, and, therefore, the refusal of the laws of South Carolina to permit him to vote was in violation of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution.

Mr. Barber called the attention of the court to the fact that nowhere in the record did it fact that the petitioner was colored—appear, though it was commented on by attorneys in the lower court, and very prominently brought to the attention of Judge Goff when he granted the injunction.

The attorney general stated that instead of providing for a discrimination against any voter, the law set forth that any male citizen, regardless of race or condition, who had resided in the state for one year, was entitled to vote. It was not the law, he said, that caused Judge Goff to hold that voters were being denied their privileges, but it was the abuse of the law by people ostensibly working under it. He contended that the law should not be responsible for derelictions of election officers.

Mr. Douglass made the opening speech for the petitioner. He prefaced his argument with the statement that there he and his associate, Mr. O'Brien, appeared in opposition to the claim of the state, they were in no sense against the state, except that they were endeavoring to bring about right. In addressing himself to the question the jurisdiction of the United States court, he said that if a wrong was committed and the effort of that wrong was to disfranchise a voter and thereby imperil the federal elections, he contended that a federal court had jurisdiction.

The law, he said, was in violation of section 1, article 14, of the constitution of the United States. The section denies a voter a liberty when it takes away his vote and, therefore, the court had jurisdiction to enjoin against further infractions of the constitution of the United States. In conclusion, he said, that the law was in violation of the fourteenth article and in substantiation of that statement called attention to the features of the law and said that it was almost impossible for the illiterate voter to differentiate his registration from his receipt, or any other official paper he might have. He asked the court the direct question: "What class is the two directed against—the whites or the negroes?"

Chief Justice Fuller replied that they might have been directed against either.

Mr. Douglass, continuing, directly attacked the law and argued that it was enacted simply for the purpose of disfranchising the negro vote.

Mr. Douglass was followed by Mr. O'Brien, his associate, whose argument was largely of a legal nature. He held that the court had jurisdiction to hear and act in the case and then occupied some time in the citation of various authorities and cases bearing upon the matter as issue.

General Edward McGrady made the closing speech for the state. He began his argument by making a careful explanation of the registration laws and showing that the circumstances which existed when they were enacted justified their passage. He compared them to various other registration laws and argued that they were not more unjust or discriminatory than laws of other states, which at various times had been declared unconstitutional, and thus, though the laws had been in existence since 1865, they had never been questioned till 1895. He said if they had been so changed to be allowed to remain so long unquestioned, he claimed that the whole case was a political one, and that Mills was only a figurehead and the speaker did not know so far as the record went whether Mills was white or colored. General McGrady closed his very brief argument by saying he thought the court was in full possession of all the facts and that it would be unnecessary for him to ask the attention of the court further.

The attorney general, after a short time, said it was his opinion that if there were no forthcoming, three days were given each to submit briefs, but none were forthcoming. Three days were given, it is presumed, to some of the landings near here. None of the party would deny or affirm the story that they were waiting for the arrival of Jose Marti, who is said to be en route here now. There is certainly something of importance which is controlling their movements. Quesada has ordered many repairs to be made on the yacht he belongs to the revolutionary party. Colonel N. B. Gordon, of the yacht Lagonada, left this afternoon on his yacht Minim for some place in the direction of Brunswick and Saint Mary's rivers yesterday and returned late at night. Two of the party have gone in the direction of Jacksonville and Quesada has gone, it is presumed, to some of the landings near here. None of the party are expected back in a few days. Quesada and his friends went up the Cumberland and St. Mary's rivers yesterday and returned late at night. Two of the party have gone in the direction of Jacksonville and Quesada has gone, it is presumed, to some of the landings near here. None of the party are expected back in a few days. Quesada and his friends went up the Cumberland and St. Mary

GRIFFIN LEADS OFF

A Movement Started To Get a State Monetary Convention.

SPALDING'S SILVERITES ARE ACTIVE

So Are the Prohibitionists, Who Have Filed a Petition Asking for an Election. Wiggers at Jeffersonville.

Griffin, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—The Spalding County Silver League is beginning to bestir itself to have a state convention of the advocates of silver meet in Griffin at an early day. In today's issue of The News and Sun the following call, signed by President John J. Hunt, appeared: "The members of the Spalding County Silver League and others interested in the movement are requested to meet at Patterson's hall on Saturday, June 8th, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of discussing the holding of a state convention of the believers of free coinage in Griffin at an early date. A full attendance is desired."

Colonel Douglas Glessner, secretary of the league, when seen this afternoon, expressed the belief that the meeting would be large and enthusiastic, as he had assurances from many quarters of a good attendance. Further, that it was right that Spalding should call the convention to meet in Griffin as it had been the first county in the state to begin an organized fight for the money of the people. Since the organization of the league in this county Coweta has taken a step in the same line, while the silver men of Butts have issued a call for a meeting in Jackson on June 15th for this same purpose.

The prohibitionists of this county filed their petition for election with Collier Hammond yesterday. The petition is signed by a total of 511 persons, 23 of whom are registered according to law, the balance not having qualified yet. They have had the necessary number of names for some weeks, but wanted to get enough to prevent being thrown out on technicalities, as had been done once or twice before. The ordinary goes by the list of voters in the county who can qualify, which, in this case, is about 2,500. The paper has more than the necessary number, and it is very probable that the ordinary will have to order an election. It must be called ten days from the receipt of the petition and giving thirty days' notice by advertisement. If he takes the limit, the best possible day will be July 1st.

Deputy Sheriff G. H. Head came into the city last night bringing Jasper Mitchell, a bad negro, and lodged him in jail on a charge of assault with intent to murder. Jasper had a fight with another negro on Mr. Charles Head's place, in east Spalding, and injured him pretty badly.

A telegram was received from the sheriff of Twiggs county yesterday saying that C. H. Wiggers was at Jeffersonville demanding a commitment trial today. But as Judge Smith had not passed upon certain papers in the case, it was impossible for the trial to take place, and the sheriff was so notified. The relatives of young Maddox are represented by Messrs. Hammond & Cleaveland of this city, who will push the case against Wiggers for all it is worth.

Judge J. S. Pope, of Zebulon, spent yesterday in Griffin on business.

Miss Bertha Waxelbaum returned from a short visit to her Macon home last night.

Mrs. A. M. Nehm and Mrs. M. N. Smith returned last night from a month's visit to relatives in Houston. They were accompanied by Miss Opal Smith, who has been spending the winter and spring in Texas.

The members of the Griffin fire company No. 1 will give an entertainment to their friends tonight at the Olympic theater, after which supper will be served in one of the rooms of the Kincaid block.

Miss Purdie Jean Richards returned from this morning where she had been attending commencement.

Superintendent A. G. Martin, of the Kimball mills, spent yesterday in Atlanta on business.

Miss Olive West, a member of the graduating class of the Girls' Normal and Industrial school, returned from Milledgeville yesterday.

Refused the Nomination.

Des Moines, Ia., June 7.—Ex-Congressman Fred E. White, of Keokuk county, the man whom the silver democrats and populists intended to nominate for governor, has written a letter refusing to take the nomination on any terms.

SILVER MEETING AT ROME.

Floyd County Will Send Delegates to the Memphis Convention.

The Water Was Too Cold and She Climbed Out.

Nashville, Tenn., June 7.—A dispatch from Bolivar, where the West Tennessee hospital for the insane is located, states that Alice Mitchell, who is confined there, attempted suicide a few nights ago. She has the entire freedom of the building and grounds. A note was found on her by one of the asylum physicians stating that her body was found in the reservoir on the roof of the building. The physician immediately hastened thither and found her as she came out of the tank dripping wet. Alice Mitchell will be remembered as the Memphis girl who cut the throat of her sweetheart, Freda Ward, on the streets of that city two years ago and got off on a plea of insanity.

into an anti-silver meeting and buried those who are opposed to the sound money principles of the administration. Cleveland and Carlisle were enthusiastically endorsed. General Hardy, the free silver candidate of the party, was given a hand and hooted three times when he attempted to speak. It was a complete reversal of the free silver action of the democratic convention held at Owensboro three weeks ago. The influence of ex-Governor McCreary was plainly visible in the action of today's convention.

Silver Meeting at Rochelle.

Rochelle, Ga., June 7.—(Special)—There was an enthusiastic silver meeting in Rochelle today. Free silver at 16 to 1 was endorsed without a dissenting voice.

A LETTER FROM HARRITY.

He Says He Will Not Call a Convention Until Next Winter.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 7.—National Chairman William F. Harrity has written the following open letter in answer to queries put to him regarding the possibility of a democratic national convention in the near future to take action on the subject of free silver:

"Philadelphia, Pa., June 6, 1895.—I do not expect or intend to call a meeting of the democratic national committee until next winter, when it will meet for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the democratic national convention of 1896, until I shall be requested to do so by the requisite number of the members of the democratic national committee."

"I do not believe there is any necessity for a convention at this time; on the contrary, I am of the opinion that to call one now would be harmful to the business interests of the country and prejudicial to the welfare of the democratic party."

"WILLIAM F. HARRITY,

"Chairman of the National Committee."

When called upon today Mr. Harrity stated that he had no views to express at this time on the money question and had nothing whatever to say further than is contained in the above letter.

THREE ON THE GALLows.

The Son of a Murdered Man Sees the Slayer Die.

San Francisco, June 7.—Amelio Garcia was hanged at 9:30 o'clock this morning. He met his death bravely. His neck was broken by the fall. Garcia committed murder for the purpose of robbery.

Azoff was the second to ascend the scaffold, at 10 o'clock. As he stepped on the trap he said in a loud voice: "Here goes a brave man."

His neck was also broken by the fall. Azoff was caught in the act of robbery and killed Officer Harris when he attempted to arrest him.

Among those who witnessed the execution was a son of Detective Harris, the victim of the Russian's bullet.

At this time it was feared that Collins, the third man to be hanged, would weaken on the gallows, as he had listened to the drop fall when Garcia and Azoff were executed.

At 10:40 o'clock, however, he came up on the scaffold, walking with a firm step. The priest who attended Collins announced that Collins wished him to state that he forgave all his enemies and asked for forgiveness in turn. Collins died without a struggle. He was a wife murderer.

Another Bad One Gone.

Morrillton, Ark., June 7.—Will Downes, who assaulted Paulina Bridlebaugh, was hanged this morning. The drop fell at 7:30 o'clock but Downes' neck was not broken by the fall, which was eight and a half feet. He was pronounced dead in fifteen minutes. On the scaffold Downes declared that he was guilty in part but not all he was charged with. He had made peace with his Maker and wanted to meet all in heaven.

FOUND SWINGS TO A TREE.

The Body of Colonel Moore, Who Tried To Kill His Family.

LaGrange, Ga., June 7.—The body of Colonel El Moore, of Kanton, was found swinging from a tree on his land opposite that city this morning. He was a fugitive from justice. Two weeks ago he went home and, with a sword, tried to kill his wife and children. A warrant was issued, but he fled. The body was in such an advanced state of decomposition that the flesh had fallen off the bones. A farmer had noticed an odor for several days and made an investigation.

Colonel Moore was during the war, a staff officer and at the battle of Shiloh General Grant paid him a glowing tribute for his bravery in delivering a message.

He was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic and known all over the country.

RETURNS TO NEWSPAPER WORK.

Montgomery, Ala., June 7.—(Special)—It is announced that ex-Secretary of State J. D. Bassett has purchased a half interest in the Montgomery Evening News and will assume editorial charge of the paper in connection with M. W. A. Crossland, who has presided over its destinies for several months past. Major Barron is a newspaper writer of excellent ability. The policy of the paper will be in line with the administration at Washington.

ONLY ANTI-GOLD THIEF ON RECORD.

Montgomery, Ala., June 7.—(Special)—Last Wednesday a barn on the premises of Mrs. P. H. Pryor, a widow living near Greenville, in Butler county, was set on fire and she and the other inmates of her house rushed out with the hope of extinguishing it. It was so hot that they were compelled to leave their house was opened and a trunk in it was dragged out and filled of \$10 in cash and some \$3,000 in Confederate bills. About \$80 in gold in the trunk was not taken, and gold coins were sufficient enough to charge that this is the work of a slave man. But did not find the crowd, however, and Mr. Hewitt almost at the same instant recalled the image of Judge Randolph. To gratify his curiosity the Alabamian searched through the crowd for his man, but did not find the thief again. Mr. Hewitt is confident he could not have been mistaken.

MAJOR KETCHUM III.

Montgomery, Ala., June 7.—(Special)—A telegram from Major William H. Ketchum, the most prominent man in the state and who was commander during the civil war of the famous Ketchum's battery, lies dangerously ill at his residence on Government street. Major Ketchum is one of the most highly esteemed men in the state. The progress of his illness will be watched with anxiety by his friends in all parts of the state.

SELLING WHEELS TO MEXICO.

Decatur, Ala., June 7.—(Special)—The car wheel works here have recently made a large shipment of wheels to Mexico. Trade in that direction has never been so great, but several more will be sent.

It is expected that the market will be more than enough to charge that this is the work of a slave man. The others are investigating the robbery. The officers at the bar are exonerated.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

William Caldwell Templeton.

New York, June 7.—Colonel William Caldwell Templeton, one of the well-known southerners in this city, died from apoplexy at his home, No. 55 Lexington avenue, last Monday. The colonel was 60 years old. For some time he had been failing in health, yet his death came suddenly. Colonel Templeton was born in Hillsboro, Va., in 1811. His earlier years were passed in New Orleans, where he became connected with several large banking and insurance establishments, after which he went into the shipping business and soon became one of the principal ship owners and cotton brokers in the south.

Colonel Templeton was a democrat, but strongly opposed secession. He took no active part in the war. His title was conferred on him in 1857, while the Mexican war was in progress. Though a man of political influence, Colonel Templeton never cared to fill any political office. He was nominated as a state senator, but declined, naming as his reason that he was then 60 years old. He was nominated for a seat in the legislature in 1858, but was not elected. Colonel Templeton was born in Hillsboro, Va., in 1811. His earlier years were passed in New Orleans, where he became connected with several large banking and insurance establishments, after which he went into the shipping business and soon became one of the principal ship owners and cotton brokers in the south.

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GIRLS GRADUATE.

A Class of Sixty-Three Goes Out from the Girls' High School.

A BLAZE OF BEAUTY IT WAS
A Large Crowd Packed the Grand Opera House Last Night.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXERCISES

Some Entertaining Selections of Essays and Recitations - President Beattie's Speech.

Sweet girl graduates—a host of them—in their airy, fairy garbs, flitted, posed, marched before the footlights of the Grand opera house last night, and dazzled an audience of nearly 3,000.

Beauty was there, clusters of it. It was a veritable dream of fair women—that class of sixty-three which celebrated the close of their course at the high school.

This sweet girl graduate is an important factor in the doings of today. She stands on a lofty eminence. Recent developments in Georgia have accentuated her importance.

This beauty, importance and power of the fair graduate was in no wise minimized last night. Atlanta bowed at her feet. Every seat in the opera house was taken and not since Patti sang has the place been so densely packed.

This class that received their diplomas was made up of some of the most remarkable young women of the state. Hard workers they, and the school course of many of them has been a series of blushing honors.

The stage decorations showed up to good effect and made a picturesque background for the members of the board of education who were seated just in rear of the young ladies.

When the curtain rose the members of the class were seated in rows of chairs six deep. All of them were attired in dainty costumes of white organdie with accordion plaited skirts, from the waists of which fell broad silk ribbons. Each young lady carried a bouquet of red roses.

The exercises were formally opened by the whole class.

A swelling chorus from "Faust" followed. There were a few strong voices in the class.

The Salutatory.

Superintendent Slaton announced Miss Mai Giles, the second honor graduate of the literary department. This young lady was to deliver the salutatory. In a clear voice that was distinctly heard over the entire house, she read the greeting of her class. She was applauded appreciatively.

The curtain fell and during the intermission the honor roll of the school was read by Major Slaton. This was as follows:

Fourth Grade—First, Emma Lou Garrett, 97.49; second, Mai Giles, 94.86.

Third Grade—First, Martha Hartford, 96.9; second, Sadie Williamson, 95.2.

Third Grade—First, Jennie May, 98.64; second, Mary Isham, 97.50.

Second Grade—First, Thomas Askew, 96.44; second, Lillian Gierard, 97.11.

Second Grade—First, Maud Menko, 97.155; second, Kate Frizzell, 97.1485.

First Grade—First, Phoebe Hardy, 95.35; second, Gussie Gilbert, 92.22.

First Grade—First, Maud Allen, 97.58; second, Myra Cale, 92.91.

First Grade—First, Mabel Wright, 96.3; second, Sarah Posner, 94.

First Grade—First, Daisy Moore, 98.23; second, Anna Stebbins, 98.01.

Business Department—Third grade, first, Beulah Liebman, 97.17; second, Isabel Fitch, 91.85.

Second Grade—First, May Morgan, 96.38; second, Newt Wood, 96.1.

First Grade—First, Ray Killen, 96.6; second, Amy Hearn, 95.4.

Grandma at the Ball.

The announcement that Miss May P. or would recite "Grandma at the Masquerade" called for a burst of applause. This was inspired by the attractive appearance as well as the popularity of the young lady.

She came out smiling and the audience smiled, too. She gave a charming manner. Prior impersonated the old lady who took a notion to go out to the ball and recall the days when she was young and giddy. The young lady told of the adventure to the ballroom, of the admirers who hung on the old lady's arm, and showed how the enamored swains whispered in her ear. Then the gay dance, and at last the unmasking. All of these dramatic incidents were carried out well by the young lady.

And They Marched.

If any one doubted that the fair sex had no idea of keeping step, marking time, and performing various labyrinthine evolutions, it was only necessary to see these young ladies do the class march. They could give pointers to the most skilled military men. Sometimes the maidens would cluster conglomerately, and it seemed that they were in a hopeless tangle, then away out from one end came winding a pretty face, another would follow, and then they would file out in twos, form fours and in a moment present a solid front. The movements were skilled and accurate. Their wheeling was superb.

A semi-chorus called "The Meadow Song" was the next feature.

A Catchy Essay.

Perhaps the most charming feature of the evening was an essay, composed by Miss Nell Riordan and read by Miss Isabel Pitch, the second honor graduate of the business department. Every sentence was sparkling.

Here is the essay as read last night:

Miss Riordan's Clever Essay.

"Looking Forward—An Extract from a Newspaper of 1995—Sweet Boy Graduates: Last evening, in the spacious halls of the Grand opera house, the graduating class of the Boys' High school held its annual commencement exercises.

"Although many strikingly charming and beautiful classes have appeared upon this stage in years gone by, it would be difficult to equal in loveliness and grace the bright array of youthful beauty that greeted the audience when the curtain arose last night. Each young face wreathed in smiles and eager anticipation of the adventures soon to be met on life's broad pathway, formed a picture always to be remembered.

"Surpassingly beautiful and suitable for such an occasion were the costumes worn by the young gentlemen—four rows of purple and silver, gathered around the ankles and tied with ribbons, white velvet vests, white satin slippers, large sleeves, puffed to the elbow, the neck of the white muslin shirt, and a wide lace collar in front. The class color was purple, and each young gentleman carried a bunch of modest violets—emblem of the purity and simplicity of their young manhood.

"Round after round of applause rent the air as the salutatorian, Mr. Jimmie Pearl Brown, stepped forward and read in a modest and becoming manner his address on "The Seasons." All points concerning this difficult subject were treated by Mr. Brown in a manner which showed that he well understood his topic. He began by stating the grand and important fact that spring is the season in the year, and that spring is the first and foremost. Then he explained the advantage and disadvantage of each. Spring is so beautiful and so full of promise that it is hard to be indifferent. One always gets a profusion of flowers from one's young lady friends in the spring, because blossoms are so cheap at this season.

"Summer—ah! that calls up dreams of vacation, of sun, of sand, and ice cream. There is a serious objection to the sea-shore, however, that makes it rather disagreeable for some people. The salt breeze is so damaging to one's eyes.

"Mr. Brown ended his essay with the words: 'What would one do without sea-salt?'

"Several songs and recitations followed, noticeably among the numbers being Mr. Tiny Smith's rendition of 'The New South.'

"There came the valetudinatory by Mr. Bobby Long, on 'Emancipation of Man,' a brief synopsis of which was here given:

"'Unless,' said Mr. White, 'the world rectifies its greatest fault, and acknowledges man to be woman's equal, the entire country will be forever and eternally at war.'

"Why should not man be allowed to vote? Is it not his right? Ought it not to be his privilege to raise his voice in the selection of the representatives of his country? Is it not his right, as woman? Heaven forbid,' continued Mr. White, 'that any one of my hearers or any one who may chance to read this effort of my pen and brain in later years, when I have been laid low in the infirmary, of my ancestors even forbid, I say, that any one should so misinterpret as to suppose for one instant that I mean by advancing man's rights that he should be allowed to vote, when he nears his home and fireside.'

"But why should these two ideas—man's rights and neglect of domestic duties—always be coupled in the feminine mind? I would like to see a woman live a whole day. Could he not quietly cast his ballot and return home to those occupations which the world seems so anxious about? There is no need to spend the entire day at the polls, or a crew of women do, often leaving their business matters in the hands of irresponsible persons.'

"There is another objection often raised that it is an outrage against the established rules of propriety, for a man to mingle with the crowds of women that throng the streets on election day. Women have even been heard to remark that they could no longer consider themselves in duty and honor bound to protect a man who would so far forget his manliness as to avail himself of the law's permission to vote.'

"Said the salutatorian: 'Is not man?

"It was a glorious day for the thousands of school children of the city, and a happy day for their parents.

The children never looked brighter nor appeared to better advantage. In every school in the city closing exercises of the most interesting and entertaining character were given, and the parents and many other visitors who thronged the school rooms during the morning hours, received excellent impressions of the splendid system of training in our public schools.

Perhaps there had never yet been a more auspicious closing of the public schools. The children were all well trained and rendered their parts of the programme with great talent. The careful training given by the teachers was abundantly evidenced in the polish of the students.

The children were all happy. The day marked the beginning of holidays, and they left the schoolroom full of joyful anticipations of a pleasant summer.

At Ira Street School.

Miss Nena Mitchell, the efficient principal of Ira street school, certainly had cause to congratulate herself yesterday upon the splendid showing made by the pupils who went out from that important division of the public schools of Atlanta. She was the recipient of all manner of praise for the successful climax of a successful term at the Ira street school, as were also the teachers who support her and aid in the excellent work that is being done there.

The faculty consists of Miss Nena Mitchell, Miss Laura G. Wood, assistant principal; Miss Susie Wells, seventh grade; Miss Jubie Jones, sixth grade; Miss Mary Gibbs, fourth grade; Miss E. Hall, third grade; Miss Helen Hayes, second grade, and Miss Emily Hines, first grade.

In the closing exercises the seventh and eighth grades united and rendered a splendid programme in which all of the young folks rendered their parts well.

The patriotic dialogue of the eighth grade was participated in by Willie Parkhurst, Mary McGaughy, Weaver Smith, Mamie Haley, Fred Heath, Rose Lee Pinsky, Frank Shelton, James Moon, Tom Lewis, Emmet Moon, Pauline Decker, Bertha Grout, Pearl Mitchell and others.

Miss Helen de Treville, of the sixth grade, made a captivating hit with "The Pauper's Revenge," as did also Miss Nellie Foster with "The Little Ragged Girl."

A lovely girl, a charming singer, the voices of Misses Ava Lester, Miss Mary Connell, Lula, Clover and Edna Ferris mingling beautfully throughout.

"The Little Cripple," by Gertrude Dennis, and "Master Jennie's Next Door Neighbor," by Barbara Dennis, were two of the most enjoyable features of the day's programme.

The fifth grade rendered the following programme to perfection:

Recitation, Edie Peet, "Bessie's Christmas Dream;" recitation, Gertrude Lederle, "Two Birds;" recitation, Mattie Williams, "The Bonnet;" recitation, Helen Spencer, "The What Did?" recitation, Nannie Carroll, "The Whistling Regiment."

The lower grades also shone up finely.

At Pauline Street School.

The exercises at Fair street school were of a particularly interesting nature and many were the friends and patrons of the school out to witness the closing scenes.

The children were all on parade and the manner in which they executed the programme of entertainment and stood the tests of examinations in this or in that attested in no mistakable way the thorough discipline and excellent guidance that have been enforced by the efficient teachers of this branch of the city's educational system.

Fair street school is presided over by Mrs. A. H. Smith, principal; Miss Belle Kennedy, assistant principal; Miss Lorenz, principal; Miss Susie Wells, fifth grade; Miss Belle Winter, fourth grade; Miss Augusta Choate, third grade; Miss Carrie Villard, second grade, and Miss Alice Robinson, first grade.

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One of the best recitations of the day's exercises was that by Dumont Patterson, who declaimed Henry Gray's "The South's Duty" in a perfect manner. "Great Britain and America," was another declamation splendidly rendered by Prentiss Reed. "The New South" was well rendered by Ralph Giles, the first honor man of the eighth grade.

One of the sweetest songs of the day, most excellently rendered, was "When Night Comes Over the Plain," by Misses Ethel Hall and Katie Clinton.

Clara Allen, of the seventh grade, made a great hit with "The Palmetto and the Palm," as did Miss Mary Chapman of the same grade, with "Josiah Allen's Wife." Other children of this grade rendered dialogues in an excellent manner.

In the sixth grade Miss Julia Wright and Miss Pearl Ashbury caught the crowds with their recitations and the whistling song by the entire class was both entertaining and well rendered.

Various members of the class were loudly applauded in their dialogues.

"Judge Brown's Watermelon Story" was a great hit by Joe Carver, of the fifth grade, as were also the "First Banjo," by Carroll Smith, and "Over Behind the Moon," by Troy Allen.

The lower grades all did well and made a picture of the day.

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12 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 8, 1895.

Toryism and the British Gold Standard.

The Constitution made some comments yesterday on a letter which it printed from Mr. Otto Baum, a German-American citizen. We presume, of course, that Mr. Baum has become a citizen of the republic, for he employs the English language with some fluency, and, in other respects, his letter bears the earmarks of a domicile on these shores covering a reasonable length of time.

Taken in connection with the recent revival of toryism among native Americans, the sentiments expressed by Mr. Baum become highly interesting. To his mind the revival of absolutism in Germany, which the young emperor has preached in season and out of season, is overshadowed by the remarkable advances in the direction of imperialism which have recently been made in the administration of affairs in this country. Therefore, in all sincerity, Mr. Baum asks us if it would not be better, since a president can be an imperialist if he chooses to violate the spirit of our institutions, to have at the head of affairs a man who has been educated in the art of government from his youth up, and who knows from the time that he knows anything, that it is his destiny and right to rule the people.

We see clearly enough what is in Mr. Baum's mind, and if it be true that American presidents can play the despot with impunity, and escape the honest indignation and disgust of sensible people at the same time, it must be admitted that his argument is a forcible one.

But it is not true of American presidents who have a just appreciation of the responsibilities and duties of their position. It can only be true of those who deliberately violate the law and the traditions of the republic, and no president can do this and escape the contempt of those who have elevated him to his high position.

The pith of Mr. Baum's remarks lies in the fact that we have a president at this moment who is using all the powers that his position gives him to force the American people to accept a condition of affairs that is intolerable; who has turned his back on the common people and is devoting his whole time and attention to promoting the interests of the money power, the element that has preyed on the producers of the country from the beginning of the republic.

We have recently had in Atlanta the delectable spectacle of one of the most prominent business men of the south declaring in a meeting of prominent grocers in convention that Mr. Cleveland ought to draw a salary of \$100,000 a year and be elected for life. To add to the significance of this queer spectacle, the declaration was received by the large gathering with enthusiastic demonstrations of delight and approval by some who heard it. Toryism of the most unmilitant stripe ruled the hour, and some of the prominent business men glowed with approval.

We call the attention of Mr. Baum to this essential difference between the German empire and the American republic, to-wit: that if some prominent business men were to announce to a large meeting of solid and substantial business men that the throne should be abolished and a government of the people substituted in its place, the man who made the declaration and the men who applauded it would be marched to jail between files of soldiers preliminary to standing a trial for treasonable acts and utterances aimed at the government.

But in this free republic, the declaration above quoted and the enthusiastic applause of some of the prominent business men within reach of his voice, have had no other effect than to warm the hearts of the tory element in the country, and to cause the judicious to grieve. That is all.

The Courier-Journal, as our readers have been advised, alludes to the man who made the statement as a fool; but the truth is, he is one of the most substantial business men of Memphis. He is wise enough to perceive that the money power in this free country cannot long hold the people as slaves to an intolerable financial condition unless the tory class can have in the president's chair for an indefinite period a man thoroughly devoted to its interests.

He is in favor of the single gold standard, and he knows enough about the public opinion of his section and of the country to know that that system of robbery invented by the tory class of Great Britain cannot long remain the law unless its adherents can place a man of their own in the president's office for life.

Meanwhile, this prominent citizen of

Memphis is not by any means the only man in the country who is preaching doctrines destructive of the whole theory and purpose of republican government. Toryism is rampant among those who conceive it to be to their interests to tie this nation like a tin can to the tail of the British lion by means of the system of British gold monometallism. In the very nature of things no real American, no genuine democrat, can advocate gold monometallism or favor a continuation, even for the briefest period, of the intolerable conditions that have been produced by the demonetization of silver, and the consequent increase in the purchasing power of gold, and the decrease of the purchasing power in the market of cotton, wheat and other products of human labor.

The inevitable results of advocacy in this country of the British gold standard are the decay of patriotism, and the growth of the rankest toryism. Both must be put down at all hazards and at any cost. They must be put down even if the people have to sacrifice both the old parties. There is no other issue before the country but the restoration of the purchasing power in the markets of the people's products and the enlargement of their stock of available primary money.

Troup Was the First.

Hon. F. M. Longley, of LaGrange, calls the attention of The Constitution to the fact that the first bimetallic league in Georgia was formed in Troup, and not in Spalding county. The Constitution several days ago in urging the formation of similar leagues throughout the state called attention to the organization of the Spalding league and stated that this was the first one that had been organized in the state.

But just at this time the organization of new county leagues is of more importance than the question as to which county organized the first league. In several counties the work of organization is rapidly under way and we believe that it will not be long before every county in the state has an enthusiastic bimetallic league pledged to labor for the restoration of silver to its position as a standard money metal as promised by the national democratic platform.

Colonel Longley is doing splendid work in Troup and in not one county in the state is the demand for genuine bimetallic more earnest than in his county, and the strong sentiment there has been largely due to thorough organization and systematic work.

Let the good work go on, for whenever the people lessen the enthusiasm of their demand for the restoration of silver, the coils of the single gold standard will begin to tighten. Only through organization and agitation can the democratic pledge be redeemed, and with this end in view every democrat in Georgia should lend his support to the movement for the organization of bimetallic leagues.

A Successful Year.

It is a pity that after a year of such successful work the Boys' High school could not have closed its exercises with the assurance that it would open a new term in a better building than that in which it has been housed for the past few years. It is to be hoped that the city council will in some way, find its way clear to the completion of the building already begun and that the work will not be so long delayed as to render useless the foundation which has been already constructed.

The two high schools of Atlanta—the boys' and the girls'—are worthy and most creditable capstones to our superb common school system.

During the past year the curriculum of the Boys' High school has been broadened and the grade of scholarship raised. Its excellent superintendent, Professor W. M. Slaton, has brought to bear upon the school the full value of the resources at his command and the school has closed with a year's record which reflects much credit on every body connected with it, and especially on the able superintendent who has had the direction of its destiny.

The Constitution takes this occasion to felicitate Professor Slaton and to express to him the thanks of the public for the good work he has done.

The city has unbounded pride in both of our high schools, and it is indebted to the able management which has brought them to the standard of excellence which makes them, in every way, model institutions.

The "Sound Money" Subterfuge.

The Washington Post, which is one of the most gentlemanly goldbugs that we know of, ventures from behind the screen and proceeds to make this enlightening remark:

If gold is to be the medium of ultimate redemption then there should be gold enough to cover the paper in a comparatively "sound" way. For example the comptroller of the currency tells that on the 30th of October, 1863, there were in the national banks of this country \$1,451,124,320 of individual deposits. Suppose that on the 4th of October these deposits were drawn out and the money (paper, of course) presented for redemption in gold. Could it have been redeemed? Against the vast sum of their liabilities to depositors the national banks held in actual gold coin only \$129,790,438. Therefore, to pay out in notes, certificates, etc., would have been \$321,333,892. Where was the gold to meet it? In one of his speeches at the south Mr. Carriere stated that there is in this country \$35,000,000 of gold, but that is not \$1,321,333,892, or even half of that sum. Even supposing the national banks could have obtained every gold dollar in the country to meet a sudden emergency they would still have been \$366,333,892 short of a settlement. In a word, their paper would have realized only a small fraction, even for a settlement on the dollar. At a pinch, in fact, the gold man's paper would not have made as good a showing as the much despised and greatly discredited silver dollar under controversy.

The Post touches the raw spot of the gold situation, and although it tries hard to break the force of this brief and powerful statement of bottom facts it makes an amusing note. It says that "the question is not to be viewed in this way."

Our country concludes with this definition, which is just as good as any other until it is picked to pieces, and then, as we say in Georgia, it isn't worth shucks. "Sound money" is the money that passes current everywhere without question. There is no other kind. This is probably intended to settle the mat-

ter, but it leads to a hole in the ground. As a matter of fact there is no "money" that passes current everywhere without question. A gold eagle that is "money" in the United States, and that passes here without question, is billion in Great Britain, and the moment it is offered in transaction, a very serious question arises. "How much does it weigh?" It is tried in the scales, and if it weighs enough to be taken to the Bank of England and exchanged for the equivalent of \$10 in English money, well and good. Otherwise it doesn't pass for its face value.

Now, a gold eagle of full weight passes current in England for two reasons. 1. It can be taken to the Bank of England and exchanged for English money. 2. It will command \$10 worth of American cotton, wheat or other commodity. Of course, the polite goldbug on The Post knows that there never was any such thing as international money. We also cheerfully credit him with the knowledge that there is no "money" that passes current everywhere without question." Such claptrap will do for the cuckoo and postmaster organs in the south, who are really and truly ignorant of the currency question, but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth to see such statements in a newspaper as ably edited as The Post undoubtedly is.

The goldbug talk about "sound money," thereby meaning gold money, is about as absurd as anything can be in view of the light of the practical knowledge and experience of the people. If gold money is "sound money" today, what sort of money was it a few years ago, when it would buy only half as much cotton, wheat, iron and other commodities as it will buy now? We hope The Post has not ranged itself with that small and selfish class which believes that the people are natural born fools, incapable of governing themselves. Any man who is not a fool can reason, and any man who can reason can see, by comparing the purchasing power of money now with its purchasing power a few years ago, that the shyster cry of "sound money" is a fraud on its face, and intends to deceive.

Macroe News. When we consider that the granting of a diploma to this young lady was the voluntary act of the entire board of trustees—none of whom are politicians—we are forced to believe that a nobler feeling even than friendship prompted their action.

Griffin News. The Milledgeville college girls have made a successful and brilliant inauguration of the silver season.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

Here is a great and seasonable offer from The Dublin Courier:

"We will give a year's subscription to the party who sends us the largest silvermedal. The silver medal and a six month's subscription to the one bringing the next largest. Now, don't forget the editor."

The editor of The Banks County Gazette announces that he is "running The Gazette on the double standard idea."

The editor of The Griffin News, who takes up on subscription, sings:

"I am so old I can't be sold,
Unless for some tough boarder,
And it is no joke to hear my York,
And be so out of order."

"It was displayed as the finest laid
At the County fair last fall,
But old County has hold of me,
And I'm blase, that's all."

The Griffin News says of an "esteemed contemporary":

"One of the most remarkable discoveries of a cure for baldness has been made by Elton Wilson, of The Gordon Citizen. According to his statement, 'He rubs whisky on his hair, and the hair grows out again, which it literally on the inside to catch the roots.'

The Dawson News is in the very front of the free silver fight, and it is doing good work for the cause in southwest Georgia.

The Lee County News states that the silver men have a big majority in that section.

RURAL LIFE IN GEORGIA.

If you should happen to stumble upon a baseball book, please turn it over to S. L. Cox at once and receive your reward.

A few of our boys can't sport a horse and buggy but they have as good walking power as ever was put into a double-foot.

We want one thousand nice fat hens. Will pay 25 cents for them for the next ten days. Pay you more for your flocks than any one. Bring them to us.

Americus Times-Recorder: It is told of a certain pretty girl who is any thing than a beauty to catch the eye when she entered church Sunday. The choir, with peculiar appropriateness, sang the hymn, "How Firm a Foundation."

Mr. Robert Moss requests us to invite him to the commencement at Hollingsworth next Saturday. Neway, he is very busy and, perhaps, will not get to see her, we will just notify her through the columns of the paper. Come, girls, there will be something very attractive and entertaining for you.

GENERAL GEORGIA GOSSIP.

The Jackson Argus has the following:

"An administration man remarked to Mr. W. M. Mallett—who is one of our leading citizens, and a member of the Buttis family for many years since a penniless boy, and who now has accumulated a goodly store of this world's goods, and has an unbounded confidence in our people—that Mallett would show him how the single gold standard could produce a depreciated currency at a ratio of 16 to 1 and not produce a depreciated currency he would be a bimetallist.

"Mallett, well, listen. We demonstrated our ability to do that under the operation of the Sherman law, for we coined forty-eight millions a year. Now, we will not compose more than one-third of the silver using nations, it is fair to say we could not get more than half the half."

"\$30,000,000 of that, and we would have \$30,000,000 less than \$1 per capita, to coin. Now, the balance of trade is already in our favor, with a wide advantage, so that by doubling our primary money, we would get two gold dollars from England for our balance of trade, where we get one now; \$100,000,000, and we would have \$100,000,000 less than \$1 per capita, to coin. Yes, sir, we cannot only sustain a free coinage at 16 to 1, but it is the only thing that will save us from bankruptcy."

The Macon Evening Herald has this of Speaker Crisp:

"The Herald is ex-Speaker Crisp for the democratic nomination for present speaker. He is a man of great ability and will be the strongest man who could be nominated. It proposes to do all in its power to induce the state convention to nominate him and to instruct Georgia's delegation to the national convention to vote for him."

STATE PRESS PERSONALS.

Griffin News: Rev. W. W. Eppes, of Atlanta, who has a holding service at St. George's church in this city the past week, is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson and a strong advocate of the free coinage of silver. He is a general and popular speaker, and a man of considerable energy in acts as well as words, and his heart is with the people in this second struggle for liberty from the domination of England.

Statesboro Star: Mr. George Mallard, one of the solid democrats of Bullock county, is a surety for the payment of my debts. A good number of democrats could afford to endorse the single gold standard. Mr. Mallard said that his section of the county is square in line for silver.

Calhoun County Courier: As a plumb gatherer, Hon. J. E. Morris submits. Since his return from a job as an tax collector by the recent decision of the supreme court, he has secured an appointment as United States internal revenue collector for the Brunswick district.

Savannah Press: The gallant Pierce Young, who has protected the American flag in Central America and secured an apology from its enemies, is going to come to Georgia on a vacation.

Messrs. Erwin, Cobb & Woolley, whose position in the legal world is well known to every lawyer, have compiled a full text of the Georgia laws bearing upon the organization of banks, powers and liabilities of di-

rectors, officers, stockholders, etc. The book has just been published by the Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, and is entitled "The Georgia Bankers' Code." The book was compiled by virtue of a resolution passed last year by the Georgia Bankers' Association, and Mrs. R. J. Lowry, W. S. Witham and W. E. Kay were appointed a committee to negotiate for its preparation. They chose the gentlemen whose book has just come from press, and the excellent manner in which they have performed the work vindicates the good judgment of the committee in selecting them to do it. An interesting feature of the book is the chapter on crimes and misdemeanors, which every bank officer should thoroughly digest.

THE MILLEDGEVILLE INCIDENT.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: The recent unpleasant episode at the commencement exercises of the Georgia Normal and Industrial College at Milledgeville is set out by every friend of the institution. It was deplorable enough, and all this could have been avoided, we think, had there been a little more discretion manifested in less regard to the faculty. The matter should have been amicably and satisfactorily settled in conference between the faculty and the board of trustees, and it seems to us that this course would have been equally effective. The unpleasant notoriety which now attaches to the proceedings would not have occurred.

Elberton Star: Time and people change.

Eight months since Governor Atkinson almost insulted the Georgia legislature by refusing to be inaugurated at the time of the law and a joint resolution, because his "children"—as he saw fit to call the young ladies of the normal college—had not arrived from Milledgeville on time, owing to a delayed train. The young ladies, however, came on Tuesday left the hall, refusing to listen to a speech by the governor, and actually hissed him as he silently passed down from the college to the streets.

Augusta Herald: Chappell's Chappell will live to run his day when he has heard his trumpet blow the governor of Georgia. Such pupils are poorly taught. Governor Atkinson thinks much of the sensation of the Milledgeville affair was manufactured because of the wild talk in the newspapers and the reports of the newspaper correspondents.

McGowen News: When we consider that

the grants of a diploma to this young lady

was the voluntary act of the entire board

of trustees—none of whom are not

politicians—we are forced to believe that

the editor of The Post has been

deceived in his judgment of the

whole affair.</

THE REPORT IS READY

Mr. Sanders Gives the Report of His Canvass of the City.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION DEFICIENT

The Building of Hotels for the Accommodation of Visitors Is Imperative. The Canvass Was Thorough.

The result of the recent thorough canvass made to ascertain the extent of the hotel accommodations of the city, was embodied in the report completed and submitted to Mr. Forrest Adair, chairman of the public comfort committee of the exposition, yesterday morning.

The canvass was made for the exposition and the information resulting from it will be used by the public comfort department.

The report made by Mr. Sanders shows very clearly that the public accommodations of the city are very deficient, when the vast crowd that will attend the exposition is taken into account, and the immediate necessity of building hotels is made clearly apparent.

The figures contained in the report show that not over 10,000 people can be accommodated at the hotel and boarding houses; that is, not over 10,000 more than are already being accommodated.

Mr. Sanders's canvass was thorough and complete. He left no section of the city uncovered. He divided the city into sections and assigned an accurate and careful man to each section. The canvass of each section was made in a painstaking manner, and it was found with definiteness and accuracy just how many people could be accommodated.

In presenting his report Mr. Sanders points out the fact that the building of more hotels is imperatively necessary. He says that temporary hotels can be made to pay and steps should be taken to erect them at once.

He points out the fact also that at least one negro hotel should be built. He is of the opinion that a great many colored people will be here, and his canvass discloses the fact that the present accommodations are insufficient for the necessity that will be created by the throng of visitors.

The information secured by Mr. Sanders will be placed on file in the public comfort department, and will be used in assigning exposition visitors. A chief of this bureau will be selected soon, and then it will be one of the important departments of the exposition. Mr. Sanders deserves a great deal of credit for the accuracy and thoroughness of his work.

Mr. Sanders's report is in full as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., June 6, 1895.—Mr. Forrest Adair, Chairman Committee on Public Comfort. In accordance with your request, I beg leave to submit a consolidated statement of the facts regarding the lodging and boarding of exposition visitors, gleaned from a house-to-house canvass of the entire city.

"The itemized record from which this report is made has been carefully compiled by streets and numbers, with names of occupants at each house, and shows the number of rooms and the number of visitors who can be accommodated with board and lodgings or either, and the whole price. These memoranda accompany this report, and, in my judgment, should be preserved. They will be of material aid to your committee in the future.

"In 1,890 private residences, lodgers can be accommodated, at high pressure, to the number of 8,338.

"The boarding houses of the city, numbering 224, claim to be able to accommodate 4,822—a total of 18,457.

"It must be understood that the above figures from residences, boarding houses and hotels represent all who can possibly be taken in.

"While the programme has not been quite completed, it is safe to say that every feature of the entertainment will prove to be unusually attractive.

The management has been very successful, indeed, in securing some of the best talent in the city for the occasion, and the public will be given an opportunity of witnessing an entertainment that will be particularly good.

"You will see that the percentage of lodgers to private residences is nearly eight to one, and the accommodations furnished will necessarily be of a very crowded nature.

"The cost of lodgings seems to be generally put at \$1 per day, or \$2 when board is included, except at the hotels, where the cost was not ascertained.

"A large number of visitors, probably 5,000 per day, I find will be entertained at private homes, by friends and relatives, and in cases, considering the actual cost, put at \$1 per day, there should be added to the figures already given, because they will be exposition visitors and will come as such, but will not need to be considered by the department of public comfort.

"These will be entertained largely by the residents of Peachtree, Washington and similar streets.

"It has been intimated that I might as a special department of the exposition be devoted to the negroes and their displays, some provision should be made for the accommodation of colored visitors, found to be here, and the colored public improvement committee has already been established, which has for its principal object the arrangement for meeting and directing the colored visitors to places where they can be accommodated.

The committee will undoubtedly work in harmony with the department of public comfort.

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"All the visitors of the average middle class—those who desire accommodations at about \$2 per day—can, in my opinion, be housed. On special occasions certainly some crowding will result, but this is what every one has experienced when an exposition to or at a convention in any other city.

"I fear that the wealthier class of visitors—those who are in the habit of paying for first-class hotel will find the accommodations which they desire and to which they are accustomed. Undoubtedly some steps should be taken immediately to have erected temporary hotels on a first-class scale.

"A healthy feature noticed during the canvass was a disposition among a good many people to put up rooms for sleeping in the same house, business houses, mostly occupied as offices. Some of these have already been prepared and are quite handily furnished as bedrooms.

"We have several other streets near the business center having good blocks of brick buildings, the upper stories of which could be fitted up and might be well for your committee to bring the matter to the attention of the owners of such buildings.

"A new hotel should also, in my opinion, be built, not only be in constant demand during the exposition, but would prove a profitable investment for all time.

"A lot of vacant houses are found during the canvass, but the bulk of them were either small shanties or uninhabitable, and, therefore, no notice was taken of them.

"In order to get the location of furnished houses, the reporter worked in the opinion, he good plan for your committee to induce the daily papers to run 'rooms to rent' advertisements in their columns at a merely nominal price during the exposition, because it acts on the kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drugstores in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

"During the canvass the hostelry of Sheriff Barnes, on Fraser street, was visited by the canvassers in that territory, but in consequence of the unusual pressure of work, the men could not be taken. In view of the fact that the exposition will induce visitors to come to Atlanta who should certainly be cared for by Mr. Barnes, it would seem that your

committee should take steps to have the capacity of the sheriff's establishment enlarged. Respectfully submitted,

H. G. SAUNDERS.

CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ARRANGE THE PLAN FOR ONE.

Another step was taken yesterday in the direction of securing a religious congress as a feature of the exposition.

The matter has been agitated for some time and has met with favorable consideration. Dr. Spalding was first to suggest it to the exposition management and in a very strong speech he urged that it would be an excellent feature, not only in point of attractiveness, but would do much toward broadening the thought and improving the views of the visitors to the great show.

Yesterday afternoon a committee was appointed from the executive board to formulate a plan for the congress and to take the necessary steps to secure it.

In his advocacy of the congress Dr. Spalding said that no feature of the world's fair was more interesting to the average mind than the great parliament of religion, and while a congress of such great extent would not be possible in Atlanta, still a splendid congress could be held here.

"The most interesting book that has been published in many years," said he, "is the report of the proceedings of that congress. It gives the thought of all the creeds and is educational in a high degree. I think nothing would show our exposition is pitched upon a high, broad plane, so much as the holding of a religious congress."

After considering the matter the following committee was appointed by the executive board yesterday afternoon: Messrs. Spalding, Mims, Evans and Northen. These gentlemen will take up the question without delay.

TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.

Today at noon the special exposition committee appointed to invite President Cleveland and his cabinet to be present at the opening of the exposition will leave for Washington. They will leave in a private car furnished by the Southern railway, which will be attached to the Southern's elegant vestibuled train.

Mr. H. H. Culbertson is chairman of the committee and will be at the head of the party. Those who will go are: Mayor King, W. H. Hampill, Stewart F. Woods, J. G. Oglesby, Alex. W. Smith, Frank P. Rice, H. L. Wilson, A. J. West, G. W. Harrison and Eugene C. Spalding. The party will reach Washington Sunday morning and will stop at the Arlington. They will spend Sunday very quietly and on Monday will make an appointment with the president. It is expected that they will call on the president at the white house on Tuesday morning. At that time he will formally be invited to attend the opening exercises of the exposition.

The party will remain in Washington until Wednesday morning. Several of them will go to New York on business.

The exposition committee feels very hopeful that the president will accept the invitation. It is understood that he has already intimated, in conversation that he expects to be here and the committee has every reason for believing that he will make a favorable reply.

A BRILLIANT EVENT.

NEXT WEEK BRINGS A GREAT CONCERT AT THE NEW LYCEUM.

Although the playhouses have practically closed the season is by no means over.

Next Thursday evening at the new Lyceum theater a genuinely good concert is scheduled for the benefit of the woman's department of the exposition.

The affair is assuming magnificent proportions, and gives promise of being one of the most delightful as well as one of the most interesting events that has occurred in a long time.

While the programme has not been quite completed, it is safe to say that every feature of the entertainment will prove to be unusually attractive.

The management has been very successful, indeed, in securing some of the best talent in the city for the occasion, and the public will be given an opportunity of witnessing an entertainment that will be particularly good.

A complete programme, giving everything in detail, will be published tomorrow.

THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH.

Be sure and use that old and well-liked remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wet colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

MR. GAINES TO SPEAK.

HE WILL ADDRESS THE RAILROAD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. TOMORROW.

Mr. W. W. Gaines, an earnest Christian worker and a very interesting speaker, will conduct the service for the railroad men at the rooms of the railroad department of the Young Men's Christian Association, 44½ East Alabama street, tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Conductor J. C. Wages, of the Georgia road, will conduct the singing, and Mr. T. S. McCarter will preside at the piano. The hall is as cool and pleasant as can be found in the city and an hour may be spent at this meeting with pleasure and profit. All railroad, telegraph, express and railway mail service men, and all who would like to help on or enjoy this work, are invited to be present.

THE PLANT SYSTEM OCEAN EXPRESS.

Leaves Atlanta every day from Central railroad at 7 a. m., arriving in Brunswick at 1:30 p. m., connecting with the ocean system dock for St. Simon's and Cumbria, Georgia, returning leaves Brunswick at 6:50 p. m., arrives Pullman cars 9:10 p. m., arrives Brunswick 7 a. m., connecting closely with steamer for Cumberland Island, May 23-24.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

EXAMINATIONS BEGIN AT THE Y. M. C. A. ON THURSDAY, JUNE 13TH.

Prerequisite and final examinations for entrance to the freshman class of all departments will be held in Atlanta at the Young Men's Christian Association building, beginning at 10 a. m. on Thursday, June 13th, and continuing through the afternoon of Friday. Candidates should send in their names to C. W. Ottley, Boys' High school, Francis L. Patton, president, may 25, June 1, 8, 12.

\$3.50 ROUND TRIP.

Atlanta to Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and return via Southern railway. Tickets sold every Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning. For rates, schedules and all information apply to Kimball house corner ticket office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—To exchange a very desirable close in home for unincumbered house and lot in West End worth about \$3,000. My place is the prettiest close in home on the north side. Address D. C. Moore, care Constitution, March 26-27.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Lovely rooms, newly furnished, with every convenience, w. or without board. Apply at 139 Ivy street.

ROOMS FOR RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, single or double, gas, hot and cold water, 100 North Pryor street, opposite Hotel Marion.

ROOMS FOR RENT—FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

FOR SALE—6-room house, centrally located, all furnished, scullery, servants in house, 45 and 47 East Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—The Sam small residence on Capitol avenue, lot \$1,200, 14 rooms, one of the most desirable locations in the city for a private home, for a boarding house. Easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co. June 8-13.

THREE-STORY, sixteen-room brick house, close in for sale for \$6,000. D. H. Livermore, 7 Marietta street.

REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

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BUREAU REPORTS,

Assisted by Unfavorable Weather, Gouver
Fluctuations in Wheat and Cotton.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS ARE EXPECTED

Cotton Gained a Few Points Yesterday and
Wheat Is Fractionally Higher.
Stocks Closed Strong.

New York, June 7.—A lower range of prices prevailed at the stock exchange early in the day, owing mainly to the receipts of selling orders from London, a fresh batch of unfavorable crop reports from the west and continued liquidations in New York of Susquehanna and Western, Cordage, Reading, Atchison, North American and other low-priced stocks. The reduction of the Chicago and Northwest during the common stock to 1½ per cent yesterday was used against the Grangers, and the general list sympathized to some extent. Outside of Susquehanna and Western, however, the losses were by no means great. The stock declined 1½ and 1¾ per cent to 63. The decline otherwise was 1½ to 1¾ per cent, the latter in Jersey Central, which touched 91½. Reading fell 1½ to 1¾ per cent, and 90 should be high enough for it. But facts and reason do not govern quotations at the moment. London, June 7.—The market was near 60. St. Paul paying 1 is quoted around 66; Rock Island paying the same around 70; New York Central, paying 4 sells above 60. The market is not ready to move.

For the most part, stocks were decidedly favorable Wednesday, but prices declined under the influence of rising rates for standing exchange, lower quotations from miners and by London. The market was the disappointing feature of the day, and caused considerable realizing and a rather vigorous drive against the market by short room traders.

With regard to the market, it is to be said that there is a paucity of bills such as has not been witnessed in a long time. Security bills are no longer in evidence and the brokers are in the market the ever.

Speculators—with the help of conditions in the case of the grain—have advanced cotton and breadstuffs to a level at which foreigners buy but little. The effect on exchange is unfortunately very strengthening.

From the Wall Street Journal.

A good authority on Louisville says: Lon-

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FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

A SHAKE UP AT HAND

The Offices About the City Hall Will Change Hands in a Few Weeks.

WHO THE NEW CITY OFFICERS ARE

A Special Tax Probable for the Construction of a Duplicate Main—Other Affairs About the City Hall.

In a short while will come the big shake up at the city hall. Men who have held offices there for years and whose work has been identified with the growth of Atlanta will lay down the reins and make way for those who were placed by the votes of the people at the last election.

On the 1st of July the new regime will go in. The office of the city clerk will be entirely reorganized, and Colonel Park Woodward, who has been connected with the city government for so long, will turn over his big walnut desk in the little office on the first floor to the keeping of Clerk-elect John Phillips.

His deputies, Mr. Charles F. Rice and John B. Wilkinson, will be succeeded by Mr. George Forbes and J. T. Buchanan. Mr. Charles Rice has been for some years one of the heavy weights in looking after the affairs of the city, and there is no man more accurately posted upon the ordinances and requirements of municipal doing than he. Mr. Wilkinson has always been a valued official, and has accomplished much.

His Term Expires.

The shake up will mark the passing of Amos Baker, clerk of the recorder's court. Mr. Baker's term has been short, but about him clusters a series of sensations greater than the city had ever before, and his initiation into office some months ago was the sign for political pow-wows and formal investigations, the effect of which is still felt and will shape in the main the campaigns to come.

Mr. Baker has been an efficient clerk. But there is no coaching when one must go the way of Jumbo. Who will fill his place? This is a question which is of general interest among those who are discussing the change. It is stated on positive authority that Mr. Charles Winn, who is the step-son of the clerk-elect, has been singled out as the young man who will call out cases for the recorder and check up the files for jags and fights.

The appointment, it is said, has been settled upon, and Mr. Winn will take charge July 1st.

Another Change.

In the office of the tax collector there will be another change of significance. Mr. E. T. Payne, who was elected at the last election, has engineered a wise administration, and his term has been notably successful. He will be assisted by Mr. Bernard Broyles and W. H. Pidcombe.

Change of hands will also be made in the office of city marshal, and Marshal McCandless will give way to Mr. John Humphries, who has been up to the present filled the position of deputy.

The two deputies in this department will be Mr. Alex Dittler and Mr. Jeff Tolbert.

All of these changes will take place on the 1st of next month. The offices of the city hall will be filled with new men. Some of these are already on hand getting onto the work and learning the inside doings of their departments.

An Election, Too.

There is great interest over the election which will be held in the council hall on the first day of July.

At that time the general council will proceed to choose officers for the recorder's place, the fire chief, and two tax assessors.

There are several candidates for the positions of tax assessors. This meeting will be one of the most important held at this time, and the election will be exciting.

Special Tax Probable.

The solution of the question, or rather the universal demand for the duplicate water main, is still the general topic of discussion among city officials.

The immediate necessity for the main is conceded by all, but the appropriation for the purpose is a question. It is said, however, that there will be a special tax levied for the purpose of raising the funds necessary. The members of the tax committee have this under consideration, and the question will probably come up at the next session of council.

Returns Rendered Promptly.

The city tax returns are about all in, and the collections have begun. Some have already paid their taxes, not waiting for the discount, which is usually given. It is said, by the way, that the council will allow no discount this year. However, the returns have been promptly given in.

"This year has been remarkable in the promptness of returns," said Mr. T. J. Malone yesterday. "The returns have been given in more promptly than any time during the last seventeen years."

Tired people should consider the dangers which threaten them because of their weakness. Hood's Sarsaparilla vitalizes the blood which feeds the nerves and gives renewed strength.

Ladies take Angostura Bitters generally when they feel low spirited. It brightens them up. Dr. Slocum's Sons, sole manufacturers. At all druggists.

Wine Coca.

The fame of Wine Coca, the great exhilarating beverage manufactured in Atlanta, is rapidly spreading. The Wine Coca Company has just shipped to the largest firm in Dallas, Tex., a solid car load of Wine Coca syrup. It is an unusual thing for a car load of soda fount drinks to be shipped to one firm and to one city.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Grounds and International Exposition, the new seventh street, Peachtree street, and Peachtree street, the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

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The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in a cloth cover.

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FINE LIVERY.

The Finest Horses, Carriages, etc. Boarding Horses a Specialty.

W. O. Jones is now ready to furnish his horses and carriages to those who have had to buy in the city. A specialty is that of boarding horses and the splendid care and attention given them. If you wish maximum satisfaction call on Jones, Nos. 22 and 26 South Forsyth street.

Special Excursion to Cumberland Island.

On June 9th the Southern Railway will run a round trip tickets to Cumberland Island from Atlanta at one fare—\$9.50 for the round trip. Tickets good returning until June 15th. Train leaves Atlanta at 9:10 p. m. Apply Kimball house car ticket office, W. H. Taylor, district passenger agent.

JUNIOR.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wallpaper, window shades, furniture and room covering, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

S. Marks, 33 South Pryor street, has received his feed, sale and livery business to 61 Loyd street; will return to his new stable, 38 S. Pryor street, when completed.

June 21.

Who Is Cheapest?

Taking their own claims as they stand, nearly every clothier in town would seem to sell the cheapest.

As between these and the high price tailors, we are your

Harbor of Refuge.

Our prices are right for the Clothing we keep, which equals any made by the most expensive tailor. Proof on every counter in the store. Beauties abound prodigally.

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EXECUTOR'S CLOSING OUT JEWELRY SALE.

On account of the death of Mr. S. Maier we are closing out our immense WHOLESALE JEWELRY STOCK, BOTH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, auction and private sale. We invite you to call.

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With Your Kidneys

Few appreciate the constant duties performed by the kidneys, yet fewer appreciate how easily these important organs are deranged.

An important function of the kidneys is to eliminate urea, uric acid and other waste products which so quickly poison the whole system if left to course through the body.

It is readily understood that with this important function of things the whole body will soon become diseased, and death, alas! will too often follow.

"Keep the Kidneys in good tone and you will preserve your health" is a motto worth remembering.

The two deputies in this department will be Mr. Alex Dittler and Mr. Jeff Tolbert.

All of these changes will take place on the 1st of next month. The offices of the city hall will be filled with new men. Some of these are already on hand getting onto the work and learning the inside doings of their departments.

DO YOU WANT

Your House Painted?

Let us know and we will make you very low prices for first-class work.

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Prompt attention to collections. References: Merchants and Planters Bank.

Jas. K. Hines HINES & HALE, M. A. Hale, Lawyers, 21 and 25 Inman building, Atlanta, Ga. Commercial collections solicited.

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Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.

37 and 39 Ivy Street.

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Cumberland Island, St. Simon's Island

Leave Atlanta by C. R. R. 7:00 P. M. 7:30 A. M.

Leave Macon by G. S. and F. 10:33 P. M. 11:10 A. M.

Arrive Brunswick, Plant System 7:30 A. M. 7:35 P. M.

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B. W. WRENN, Passenger Traffic Manager.

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To our already large stock of Men's Suits just received. Bought at a big sacrifice they go to you the same way. Our line of Summer Furnishings was never so large or attractive. Colored Shirts, in negligee or stiff bosoms, Underwear, Neckwear, Straw Hats, everything in Men's and Boys' dressings.